CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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VATOR.

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...TON CULTIVATOR, ... Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, ... 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square. ... $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed ... months (at which time all subscriptions ... discontinued due,) $2 50 will be charged. ... subscribers wish their papers stopped they ... notify one to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is ... to the Post Office, Tavern or any other place he may have ordered it until I am ... notified to the contrary. ... will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor. ... all letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For three insertions, ... or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding ten, 100; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, ... over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, ... one sixth part of the above prices for each insertion after the three first.

...icultural Department.

...ansplanting Trees; On Manures.

...meeting of a number of farmers in ...gham on Monday, the 26th of ... the subjects of transplanting trees, ... the best modes of applying manures ... further discussed. Major Wheeler ...red that where the soil was natu... good no great preparation need to ... be before setting trees—but if a ... stony knoll was to be covered with ... would be necessary to dig deep ... in a good soil, otherwise our labor ... ing trees would be lost. He said ... ard to evergreen trees, that they ... be removed at any season of the ... provided care is taken to preserve ... portion of the sod attached to the tree ... and hemlocks may be taken in ... from the woods and transferred ... ens, but if nothing but the roots ... up it is almost impossible to keep ... alive though removed in the most ... le season—he did not speak of ... which have long been cultivated in ... ies, and have consequently a multi... of roots.

Fiske was of the same opinion, ... said he preferred spring to fall for ... trees—he had often noticed they ... ld flourish better, and particularly if ... are set late in the fall, the earth be... le loose would be liable to freeze ... water depth—and if the roots are ... to freeze out of the ground this ... tain death to the tree.

...or Whitney gave an instance of ... ious policy of setting young trees ... the earth. He had some apple ... t for him in his garden by a man ... professed to be skilled in the busi... they did not thrive, though the soil ... od—a neighbor told him, after two ... years, that his trees would not ... while they were so deep in the ... —he had them raised several inch... they then grew thriftily.

...the subject of manures, Col. Fiske ... had been an advocate for burying ... deep, and he had usually covered ... h a plough, but he had witnessed ... ct of slightly covering them in a ... a near neighbor, who applied his ... arn-yard manures to the surface ... on sward land after ploughing, and ... then used a harrow, which covered ... small portion of them; and though ... mer was unusually dry, the crop ... was good—the oats next year ... good, and the grass for several years ... ing was good as had ever been ... on the same land.

J. Marshall said a neighbor of his ... years ago carried a heavy dressing ... nure on to one of his best lots, ... it over the grass ground, and then ... d it up deep with his plough, calcu... to raise a very heavy crop of corn; ... t he raised scarcely a bushel of ... corn on the lot! The land was a ... loam and inclined to an excess of ... re. He said the man who made ... periment hoped his next crop would ... ter, as the manure must still be in ... ound unburt, but his succeeding ... were not much better, and he ... t he might as well have thrown ... his manure. Mr. M. said however ... nother neighbor had ploughed in his ... manure in a similar manner, and ... btained very good crops; but his ... s different, it was a sandy loam.

Mr. Marshall remarked that some of the farmers of Chautauque county, in western New York practiced ridging their lands for corn instead of ploughing a channel and putting the seed low. Mr. P. Johnson said he had formerly thought favorably of burying manures deeply, and he had practiced on that plan for many years—he had raised at the rate of 830 bushels of potatoes to the acre on green sward land where he had ploughed all the manure in under a pretty deep sod—he thinks the present owner of the same land is now reaping the benefit of his practice while he owned it, but he now thinks he might have reaped greater profits during the time he owned the land if he had not buried his manures so deep.

We made inquiry if any farmers in town had practiced laying lands to grass by sowing the seed among corn at the last hoeing—but we could not learn that any of our neighbors had yet tried the plan. Mr. P. Johnson stated that a farmer whom he named, in Essex county, had for some years practiced seeding down his corn lands to grass by sowing the seed in July, at, or after the last hoeing—he made no hills for his corn, and he found his seed was less liable to winter and summer killing than when sowed with grain in the spring or in the fall—as his object was grass rather than grain he thus obtained it in the season following.

Doctor Dean said he hilled his corn but little, and might have sown his grass seed last July on a surface tolerably even among the corn, but he had not tried it—he had sometimes taken off his corn early and sown down his land to grass in September.

It was very generally believed by those who spoke on the subject that we are well repaid for our labor of mixing our green manures with other matter and forming compost heaps instead of carrying the same directly on to the field, and mixing by means of the plough only, whether we bury the manures deep or only cover them slightly.

Canker Worms.

J. M. Gourgas, Esq., of Weston, assures us that he has destroyed every canker-worm that infested his trees by keeping his land in tillage where that was practicable, and by placing tan-bark or other loose matter about his trees which are scattered in his pastures. He feels confident that every farmer may entirely root out this pest by following a like course. There can be no doubt that frequent stirring of the earth about trees in the fall will have a *tendency* to disturb and destroy grubs which usually harbor there during winter, and if hogs or hens should be induced to frequent the trees, and root and scratch for worms, they would do more good than harm.

Mr. Gourgas is a native of Switzerland, and he has long taken an active interest in American agriculture.

Reaping the Profits—Care repaid.

On Tuesday last we were much pleased with the appearance of the fruit trees in Major B. Wheeler's garden. We know of no one who takes better care of trees than Major Wheeler. He pointed out to us a beautiful apple-tree which he procured from our own nursery a few years ago. He assured us that he picked one full bushel of Baldwins from it in *two years and a half* from the time of his removing it from our nursery. This was reaping the profits sooner than we ever promised our friends they might do.

Major Wheeler keeps the ground in tillage about his trees and he applies nothing to the bodies but lie made of potash—he dissolves one pound of potash in four quarts of water, and he states that he has never been troubled with the borer since he washed his trees with lie.

THE PEACH TREE WORM. The Western Farmer and Gardener gives the result of some experiments made to protect peach trees from the moth like worm which destroys them. Tansy and wormwood were planted nearly in contact with the body of the tree, and kept off the worm as effectually as tobacco, camphor, &c. protects clothes from the moth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pigs.

FRANKLIN, April 23d, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir: in your paper of the 18th of April I read an account of a lot of remarkably fine pigs raised in Watertown, which put me in mind of my pigs which I raised last season. I had a sow which brought me eight pigs the sixth day of March 1840. The sow was my common breed crossed with the Berkshire which made what we called half breed Berkshire pigs. By the time they were six months old it was reported by one and another that I had got the handsomest litter of pigs that could be produced in the county of Norfolk. A great many persons from various parts of the county called to see them in the Autumn, partly I suppose on account of the breed as they had been lately introduced into the vicinity. They all agreed on one point that they were the finest litter of pigs they ever saw, and some offered to bet that there could not be produced eight so handsome pigs in one pen in the county of Norfolk. I killed seven of them when they were nine months and one day old, and the average weight was 232 lbs. I kept the remaining one till it was eleven months and two days old, and it weighed 330 lbs. We thought the one we kept was a little heavier than the others would average, but as near as we could calculate it gained about 1 1-2 lb per day after we killed the others. My mother always told me when I was a boy and used to raise poultry not to reckon chickens before they were hatched; you may say I have forgotton that precept, but I have something to make my calculations from, and I shall show you that my pigs on a very moderate calculation if I had killed them a little less than a year old, would have far out-tripped the famous Watertown pigs as to weight; and as to beauty it was thought by good judges they equalled any that could be produced. Now at nine months old they weighed 232 and if they had gained but one pound a day, and not a pound and a half as the other one did they would have weighed at less than a year old 312 or 15 lbs. apiece, but supposing I had kept them all and *they had gained equal to the one I did* keep, they would have weighed 350 or 60 pounds apiece at less than a year old.

The Watertown pigs averaged about 309 pounds and probably they were a selected lot and not all of one litter.

You will perceive that part of my communication is stated on facts and part on supposition and you can publish a part or the whole, or throw it under the table.

Yours respectfully,
WHITING METCALF.

P. S. I have a sow which brought me eight pigs three fourths Berkshire the 26th of Feb., I think as handsome as those were last year, and it is possible you may hear more about them next winter.
— W. M.

Legislators sometimes lay bills "on the table" and some ought to go *under* the table, but such bills as the above should never be treated in that manner.

We find many hogs at a year and a half old weighing less than four hundred weight, and a pig of nine months old weighing 252 lbs., most have been well tended and of a good stock.

We have long thought it a vicious practice to depend on droves from the country for shoats. If we would raise our own, we could improve the breed and save our cash. We have never made so much money by fattening purchased shoats as we have by raising shoats for sale or for breeders.

There are various opinions respecting the Berkshire breed of hogs—but there can be but little doubt that they may be improved by judicious crossing. We shall expect to hear from Mr Metcalf again when his handsome young pigs are grown.

Birds—Crows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir: The season has arrived when millions of the feathered tribe have arrived from the south, and the rearing of their young will soon commence. Now is it not our duty to protect them from their enemies? Where is the man of generous feelings that has not had them sorely wounded by having the parents of a nest of four or five young robins or the prattling fire hang bird, whose nest hangs swinging before our door, shot by some prowling boy, a spend-thrift, or the clerk of some store? Much has been said respecting the virtues and vices of the crow. It is said that they are scavengers in our fields, and it is certainly to be admitted that they destroy worms on a large scale. Our cornfields can be protected from them by running a string round the field six feet from the ground; but how can we protect the small young birds from their voracious appetites? The old crows will go from tree to tree to rob birds nests of their young, even to the tree before our door, and take the young robins to feed their young. Now it is rare that we see a young robin out of the nest till the young crows can take care of themselves. Like the jewelry robber they will go without noise on their part from tree to tree and clear all small birds nests, and the parents will try to defend their young in vain. Can there not be some way to save these small birds from their destroyers? Then they will help destroy the cankerworm and other insects. Now let the farmer hunt the crow as faithfully as the Boston police do the robbers, and when caught do not let them go.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sherburne, April 22d, 1841.

Among the numerous dark deeds ascribed to the crow we have seldom heard him accused of breaking up the nests of other birds—he is very fond of animal food and is not so fastidious as many animals are—he will eat frogs uncooked, thus surpassing a Frenchman; and he will swallow a live snake and pick up worms in the furrow—but it may be that his evil deeds surpass his virtues, and if it be a fact that he is an adroit hunter of birds nests and young birds, we say, hang him.

Farmers in every town in New England should form associations not only to protect their garden fruits, but to protect the innocent birds which are so exceedingly useful in destroying millers and grubs, and whose music is more pleasant than a great portion of that which is called *scientific*. [Ed.

Seed Corn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir: can you tell me which is the most safe and profitable seed corn for our climate? I have tried many kinds and am not entirely satisfied with either. I know I can raise corn which will ripen in our shortest seasons but the ears of such are so small that the labor of husking them is too great. I have tried what is called Parker corn, a very long eight rowed ear, and I have tried what is called the Dutton, but mine had a large stalk and a large long ear [illegible] and in hot seasons these two will come to perfection and will produce abundantly; but as our seasons are not all favorable to these large kinds, I think it would be more safe to plant seed from smaller ears. Will you inform your readers what you think of the Brown corn from N. Hampshire?

Yours respectfully
A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

SUDBURY, May 1, 1841.

There are two kinds of corn which are called the Dutton, both are twelve rowed and both have very large cobs. The small Dutton is one of our earliest kinds and on lands tolerably well prepared we have been as successful with this as with almost any kind of corn. The size of the cob is the greatest objection to it as it requires longer time to become dry enough for the bin.—But it is an early corn, and it fills out remarkably well to the end of the cob—it should be noted also that large cobs necessarily require more kernels to cover them than small cobs do, and probably no kind will yield more from the same quantity of ears.

We have seen many fields of the Brown corn and think very highly of it. The ears are not above the middle size, the cob is small, the kernel large and deep, and it is nearly as early as the small Canada corn—we have raised but little of it ourselves but on the whole we doubt whether there is a more profitable kind in the country. In regard to the small Canada corn from which we can never expect more than twenty-five bushels to the acre—hardly enough to repay the mere tillage—we should rather run the risk of losing a whole crop of later corn than to be sure of that quantity only. It would be better to loose one good crop in ten, than to obtain annually only half a harvest.

We are in no way connected with any seed store or with any agricultural establishment where tools are sold—of course our recommendations may be considered impartial, however we may err in judgment. [Ed.

SORE THROAT IN SWINE. Turn animals so affected, into a pasture where there is fresh feed and ground to root. It is a disease resulting generally from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventives of diseases in swine. [Genesee Farmer.

[From the Western Farmer and Gardener.]

Sweet Potatoes.

NEVILLE FARM, CLERMONT CO., OHIO.

Messrs. Hooper and Affleck: Gentlemen—Permit me to suggest a few brief remarks on the subject of raising Sweet Potatoes.

It is the wish of some men, when they are in possession of any knowledge by which they excel their neighbors in cultivating any article of marketing, to incline to secrecy on the subject. Now my dear sirs, I am not only willing, but even anxious, that every person should be in possession of the best possible method of cultivating every article that is in general use.

I was for many years in the habit of raising high, peaked hills for my potatoes, and then flattening the tops, say 6 or 8 inches in diameter—and then planting from 3 to 5 pieces, or small roots, in each hill. The result was universally, if it was seasonable, I had an overflowing crop of vines, and but few roots, and these small. If the season was dry, I had but few vines, and no roots. Last spring I determined to try again. Accordingly I bought some seed potatoes in the market in Cincinnati, of an old gentleman, I think his name was Durham, and he directed me how to manage—which was as follows. "Plough your ground *deep*, then harrow it well, so as to pulverise it; then furrow it off three feet apart, and then cross furrow it 3 feet 6 inches. These furrows form the margin of each hill; then pulverize all the clods in each hill, and raise them up, say about ten inches, leaving them perfectly flat on the top.—Put in one small potatoe, or a piece no larger than your least finger, in the middle of each hill, (and said he, Durham, you will have roots with but few tops.) I followed his directions, and the result was, I had more in a hill, and I think larger potatoes than I had ever seen before. Some of your readers will see this article who saw my potatoes whilst growing, and after I had dug them.

I am respectfully yours,
T. DAUGHTERS.

Mr. Daughters.

Why can't we raise sweet potatoes here as well as in Ohio? A South Carolina paper, after copying the above article, observes that their most successful farmers [illegible] by hot seasons these two will come to perfection and will produce abundantly; but as our seasons are not all favorable to these large kinds, I think it would be more safe to plant seed from smaller ears. Will you inform your readers what you think of the Brown corn from N. Hampshire?

The late Hon. J. Lowell, of Roxbury, found no difficulty in raising the sweet potato. We now import great quantities of these from the Southern states. [Ed.

[From the Essex Agricultural Reports.]

Charles F. Putnam's Statement.

GENTLEMEN: The cow offered by me for premium this day, was raised in Vermont, and is six years old. She calved the twenty-fifth day of October, 1839, and the calf was taken away November fourteenth. Her feed from the fifteenth November to May fifteenth, has been English hay and one and a half peck of sugar beets per day. From May fifteenth to this date she has been in a very poor pasture, and has had two quarts of Indian meal, or three quarts ground oats, per day, with hay at night. I have kept an exact account of the milk taken from her at each milking since November fifteenth, and shall furnish you with a copy; I shall also furnish the expense of keeping, with the amount of sale of milk. I should be pleased to continue the account and complete the year, if it meets the views of the committee.

The cow is remarkably gentle, and her milk is of a very superior quality. Mr James Holt, of Danvers, sold me the cow; she was considered superior for butter, having made in one week 10 lbs. 3 oz., with her second calf. She has had three calves, and will calve again in March.

I am very respectfully, yours,
CHAS. F. PUTNAM.

SALEM, Sept. 28th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Having kept an accurate account of the milk from my cow, for which a premium was awarded at Georgetown, I submit it to be used as you may think proper.

		Qts.	Pts.	Gills.
From 1839, Nov. 15, to Dec. 14,		433	0	1
" " Dec. 15, to Jan. 13, 1840,		425	1	2
" 1840, Jan. 14, to Feb. 12,	"	405	0	0
" " Feb. 13, to Mar. 13,	"	373	1	0
" " Mar. 14, to Apr. 12,	"	370	1	3
" " Apr. 13, to May 12,	"	342	1	3
" " May 13, to June 11,	"	368	1	1
" " June 12, to July 11,	"	376	0	0
" " July 12, to Aug. 10,	"	302	1	0
" " Aug. 11, to Sept. 9,	"	275	0	1
" " Sept. 10, to Oct. 9,	"	205	1	0
" " Oct. 10, to Nov. 13,	"	272	0	1
		4211	0	1

being nearly an avarage of 12 quarts per day for the year.

This milk I value as follows:		
3333 quarts at 6 cents,		199 98
881 " at 5 cents,		44 05
Gross amount of produce,		$244 03
Costs of keeping:		
2½ tons of hay at $15,	37 50	
68 bushels sugar beets,	13 05	
6 bushels ground oats,	2 88	
8 bushels Indian meal,	5 20	
Pasturage and driving,	11 50	
Milking, estimated 6 cts per day,	21 90	
		91 53
Net produce for the year,		$152 50

CHARLES F. PUTNAM.

SALEM, December, 1840.

It will be seen that Mr Putnam has set down nothing for the trouble of retailing his milk—people ten miles from this city would sell their milk at three cents per qt. by the quantity at their own door; this would reduce the net profit nearly one half. Milk brings nearly as much in Salem as in Boston, but in Boston it is not worth 6 cents by the quantity. [Ed.

Josiah Crosby's Statement.

GENTLEMEN: I have entered for premium the cow Countess, and her calf—The cow is a native, has been fed entirely upon hay and grass. Averages about sixteen qts of milk per day; and her milk contains an uncommon quantity of cream. Her calf is five weeks and four days old, was sired by the *Durham bull, Wye Comet*, from the celebrated stock of Hon. John Welles, of Dorchester. The sire of the bull Wye Comet was sold to Mr Woodbridge and others, by Hare Powell, for five hundred dollars. The calf has fed entirely upon the milk of the cow.

Which facts are respectfully submitted by Your obedient servant,
JOSIAH CROSBY.

ANDOVER, Sept 20, 1840.

Mr Welles's Letter.

GEORGE HOOD, Esq.

Dear Sir: It is now about forty years since I began the raising of cattle. The Hon. James Bowdoin, my neighbor at Dorchester, purchased of Stewart, the painter, a cow, given Mr S. by Bakewell or some of his friends. From this Bakewell cow I bred for several years, in and in, and had a fine show of animals, much admired.

The first imported animal was "Corlebs." I crossed my Bakewell stock by him. Second, I then took a cross from "Holderness," a bull imported by Mr Gorham Parsons. Third, I availed next of Denton, an animal imported at great expense, by Mr Williams, of Northboro'. Having sent much of my stock up to Northboro' I had them kept there.—Fourth, I then purchased "Admiral" and kept him several years. Fifth, I then took a cross from a red bull with a brockled or speckled face, sent out to the Agricultural Society, by Admiral Coffin. Sixth, having thought a new cross expedient, I presented Admiral to the Worcester Agricultural Society, and went to Hartford. Here was a fine young bull, from a male animal, sold to Mr Woodbridge and others, by Hare Powell, for five hundred dollars. From this bull and an imported cow, I got of Israel Munson, Esq a fine young animal, which I called Young Wye Comet from his sire.

The cows I have reared from were the Bakewell cows I have mentioned, and a fine cow said to have been imported by Capt. E. Davis.

I believe I have omitted one cross, from a full blood bull of Gov. Gore's.

The Bakewell cows gave me a premium from the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts. The cow said to be imported by Capt E. Davis, gave when tied up aside the Oakes cow, more milk than that celebrated cow; though the Oakes milk made more butter. I think the Oakes cow's milk made thirteen pounds of butter; my cow, eleven pounds per week, if I rightly recollect. The account was published by Hon Josiah Quincy, to whom I sold her at a high price, I presume mostly for the experiment. I am, &c. yours,
JOHN WELLS.

Boston, October 12, 1839.

Consumers and Producers.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, who signs himself "A thinking Farmer," accounts for the want of profit in the farming business on the ground that we, as a people, are afflicted with too great a "lack of mouths or consumers." On the contrary, a shrewd farmer in Franklin county writes us this week, laying it down as a principle, that our population has *too many* "consumers" compared with producers, and the first he lashes as drones, &c. Who is right? Our opinion is, that industry and activity in all the great departments of useful labor should be encouraged; this would make a greater demand for the products of the farmer, and thus all would thrive by helping one another. The drones should be turned out of every hive.

If all were farmers and raised their own subsistence, there would be no need of supply from other quarters, and no sale for a surplus. Indeed, all cannot be farmers, for no man can cultivate the earth without availing himself of the ingenuity and labors of the mechanic. They play into each other's hands. A fair proportion of the different trades and professions is necessary to the wealth of all; and he who would declaim against a trade or profession differing from his own, is an enemy to the body politic, and fight against his own bread and butter. [Maine Cul.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Equal Taxation.

It is a rule pretty generally established that every one shall be assessed in a direct tax in proportion to the value of his property, and the laws of Massachusetts have professed to be governed by this principle. Accordingly assessors are appointed in each town to estimate the value of all the real and personal estate belonging to each individual who may be a resident within its precincts.

Assessors have but little difficulty in estimating the value of all visible property; but when an individual has *money at interest* it is sometimes impossible to ascertain the amount of it and great injustice is often done. A man of moderate property who has bought a farm and paid for half of it, is necessarily taxed for the whole—he is often taxed for double the amount of what he is worth, while a rich man who has large sums at interest, often escapes with paying taxes for only one fourth of the amount of his property. Asa Kingsbury who died in Boston about a year since left an estate exceeding $75,000 in cash, and most of it consisted of good bank stock. He occasionally lived in the country; while in Framingham he was usually taxed for about ten thousand dollars, but the assessors being at length satisfied that he had more money at interest than he would give an account of, set his property at twenty thousand. This sum he absolutely refused to pay *and he never did pay it*—he talked the town out of it; at that time he was worth nearly four times the amount of the assessors' estimate, and for many years he had been worth more than seven times the amount for which he had ever paid taxes!

By our laws the assessors have a *right* to *doom* a man, as the phrase is, when they suspect he conceals his property, unless he will make oath that he has made a full disclosure, but they are loth to take this course and they usually take the bare statement of the party concerned. This should not be the practice—it leads to extensive abuses—for when A. knows that B. has not been assessed to one fourth the amount of his wealth, he feels less scrupulous than he otherwise would of concealing his own property. If therefore our laws are not compulsory on assessors, requiring them to bring all to the test, we can scarce expect that the great majority of those who have money at interest will voluntarily disclose the whole of it.

We are often asked, is there any remedy for this evil—and we answer, there is a very obvious one. But as assessors act in a Judicial capacity it might seem improper for them to *doom* at pleasure all people by them assessed though they might suspect there was concealment of property. We propose therefore to make it obligatory on assessors to set every man's property as high as any credible witness will set it and will testify that he has good reasons for believing that the amount is no less; unless the person assessed will make oath to the true amount of his property at interest. No person could then have reason to complain of honest but timid assessors, since it would be in the power of every credible person to compel his neighbor to take the oath or to take the consequences of a refusal.

But there are rich people in the Commonwealth who remove their places of residence occasionally for the very purpose of avoiding taxation—they remove from cities into those country towns where the assessors are most pliable, and sometimes with a distinct understanding between them and the assessors that they shall be taxed for a certain limited sum. No conscientious assessor would ever make a bargain of this kind—still such bargains have been made, and they will be made in future unless some means are adopted to prevent them,—some assessors are so well pleased with the acquisition of a rich immigrant that they are quite ready to take his bare statement as to the amount of his personal property. But if the rule which we propose should be generally adopted this practice could not be continued.

If any class of people can legally be favored in the assessment of taxes we should rather prefer to favor the poor than the rich—but we see the poor man has no means of concealing what little property he possesses, and being often in debt for it he is taxed for more than he is worth; while the rich who have money at interest often escape with a tax on only one fourth of their property. Who can afford to pay taxes if the rich man cannot?

Pennsylvania Legislation.

Governor Porter has negatived another bill which passed both houses, being the *eighth* time he has exercised the veto power during this session. This bill was called the revenue, or relief bill, and was designed to help the banks out of difficulty and the state out of debt. The Governor's objections to the bill filled three close columns; but they failed to satisfy the legislature, and we learn from yesterday's papers that the bill passed by the constitutional majority of two thirds of the votes in each House—it has thus become the law of the State notwithstanding the veto.

McLeod's Case.

The Journal of Commerce, received yesterday, states that the Supreme Court of the State of New York has assigned a day for hearing a motion made by McLeod's counsel to discharge him from arrest on the ground that he acted in obedience to the British authorities in all things he did relating to the steamer Caroline. We also learn that McLeod has made affidavit that he was in no wise concerned in the murder, nor in the burning of that steamer.

BALDWIN SCIONS. Mr. Gourgas of Weston has our thanks for the box of Baldwin scions, which he sent us on Saturday, very nicely packed and in good order. We shall be happy to oblige any of our friends who may wish to share with us in the present. The scions will be distributed at the printing office.

New Publications.

MR. PUTNAM'S EULOGY on President Harrison, delivered at Roxbury, is an excellent production and should be in the hands of every one. Wm. Crosby & Co., 118 Washington st. have it for sale.

MERRY'S MUSEUM. The May number of this pamphlet is before us. It will afford amusement and instruction to young people. Bradbury & Soden, 10 School street, are the publishers.

MUSICAL REPORTER. Saxton & Pierce, No. 133 1-2 Washington street, publish a monthly pamphlet with this title. The May number is out and is well spoken of by those who are skilled in music.

LIBRARY OF HEALTH. This monthly, by Dr. Alcott, is well worth perusing. It is for sale at the bookstore of G. W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill.

LIFE IN A WHALE SHIP. This is the title of a new work to be published in weekly numbers by J. N. Bradley & Co. This number contains some amusing articles.

Inclination of Water.

An editor of one of our city papers says, "The laws which govern the lightning's course are probably as invariable as those which compel water to run along the surface of the lowest ground."

We are not much acquainted with the running of city waters, but with us in the country, water does not usually *run along* the surface of the "lowest ground"—when it arrives at the "lowest ground" it forms a puddle or a pond.

The Season in England.

It appears by the late Liverpool papers, that the season is unusually forward in the Western part of Europe. Asparagus, grown in open air, had been cut before the departure of the Britannia on the twentieth of April. Thus we must not despair—the Sun has not yet lost his power as many will agree who basked in State street yesterday.

HAY MARKET. There was not an abundant supply yesterday—good hay averaged from one dollar to one dollar and twelve cents—a few loads were sold at one dollar and twenty. Hay of ordinary quality was offered at one dollar—no bids.

☞ The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter of May 4th copies three of our original articles and credits them to Mr. "Ibid"—we would inform the copier that this is not our name.

McLeod.

The Rochester Daily Democrat says that McLeod reached that city on Thursday evening last in the Lockport coach. He was taken from prison by a civil officer, unshackled and unattended by any armed force, and brought 60 miles unmolested through a densely populated section of this same "excited frontier," without an indignity being offered to him. This fact should silence all cavil, while it presents a picture of moral sublimity in a regard for the laws, which may be found in almost any other part of the farming population of these United States, but no where in greater perfection than with us.

We learn that McLeod has been brought to the city of New York under a Habeas Corpus writ issued by the Supreme Court. He will probably [illegible] should happen to be convicted he would not be executed until after further negotiation with the British Government.

The Boundary Question and McLeod.

In relation to McLeod, and the boundary question the N. Y Commercial says: "If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr Fox & the Government of the United States, that no further opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the national Government. If acquitted as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the national Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Brittain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. Those six, if they can agree, they are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive. Such we understand to be the arrangement agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general *fact*, of a convention being signed, will prove authentic."

THE LATE FLOODS. The Charleston Mercury says:—A gentleman from the interior informs us that the destruction of stock along the water course, by the late freshet has been very extensive. In some instances one half or two thirds of the hogs and cattle belonging to the planters along the Edisto have been swept away and drowned.

The last flood occurred just at the opening of the planting season, and has left the fields in a condition unfit to receive seeds. The crop of the present year may therefore be expected to be diminished throughout the region affected.

One good has resulted, however, as we are told that the *joint worm*—a great pest, has been destroyed wherever the flood reached it.

"ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE BUT ALL THINGS ARE NOT EXPEDIENT." The New H. Telegraph publishes the following as matter of fact:—

Five Children at a Birth. Some weeks ago we heard an account of a woman in the neighboring town of Londonderry, giving birth to five children at once, but as we had no authentic information in regard to it, we did not think it expedient to notice it—indeed we had no confidence in its truth. We since learn, however, that it is true—and furthermore that they are all doing well. The mother had three at one birth five years ago, all of whom are alive and in good condition. The name of the family is Ripley.

EMIGRATION. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times and Star, states that at least 10,000 emigrants are expected to embark from Amsterdam and Havre during April and May. A late Liverpool paper says There are thirty vessels in the London St. Catherine docks, fitting to convey emigrants to Sydney, New York, Canada, and New Zealand. In Scotland, too, there is a great moving among the people. Some of the most respectable of the middle class of farmers, and many manufacturers, residing in the neighborhood of Glasgow, are about to try their fortunes in the U. States.

Late and Important Foreign News.

The steam ship Britannia arrived at this port on Thursday morning, bringing news twelve days later from Europe. She sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of April.

The long expected steamer President had not been heard from, and great anxiety was expressed for her safety. Insurance could not be procured on her in Liverpool even at 80 per cent.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

THE CHINESE QUESTION SETTLED.

We received last night an extraordinary express from Paris of Wednesday evening, bringing our Marseilles correspondent's summary of the news brought by the India Mail.

Our dates are from Chusan to the 20th Dec., from Macao to the 27th of January, from Calcutta the 18th of February, from Madras to the 20th of February, from Scinde to the 22d of February, from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Alexandria to the 25th of March.

In consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, an attack was made on the morning of the 9th of January on the outposts of the Bogue forts.—In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only three killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their embrasures, a depth of 20 feet, to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 35 guns.

At the same time the fort of Tycocktow was attacked by another squadron. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam-vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's Bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, towing 12 armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one junk; 18 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Anunghoy, when the Chinese Commander-in-Chief made a communication to Capt. Elliot, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 20th of January, a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself had been made to the following effect:

"1. The cession of the island and harbor of Hong Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 dollars payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation."

"Hong Kong was to be garrisoned by the 18th Royal Irish, and the harbor protected by two 18 gun vessels. The Plenipotentiary has published officially his intention to urge the opium indemnification claims upon the British Government, with the concurrence also of the Governor-General of India."

In consequence of this arrangement *teas have fallen greatly in England.* Much dissatisfaction is there expressed respecting the Chinese treaty. It is not easy to suit all parties even in England.

THE TEA TRADE. *April* 12. The Tea Trade has received a severe shock by the intelligence brought to hand since this day week, from China, and the expectation that the prices may yet go lower, has temporarily checked the consumption of the country. The deliveries in London last week having fallen off to 380,000 lbs or upwards of 30,000 lbs. less than they were in the preceding week, and 140,000lbs. below the quantity taken in the first week of March last. Privately there is scarcely any business doing, even at the decline in the Company's Congou to 1s 4d per lb. but the public sales to-morrow will probably establish some certain rates.

TEA. *Monday evening.* The market continues dull, without altering prices.

Monday, April 19. The stock of good old Butter in the hands of the importers may be said to be exhausted, the few lots of Belfast and Kilkenny, which were taken by speculators the previous week, having been disposed of at an advance of 3s. to 6s. per cwt. as in quality. The middling descriptions continue neglected, though offering at lower rates. Bacon, Hams, and Lard are in moderate request.

EGYPT. It is thought that the affairs of Egypt will now be amicably settled since the Minister for foreign affairs at Constantinople has been dismissed.

[From the London Morning Chronicle of April 19th.]

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

The long menaced ministerial revolution has taken place in Constantinople; at least so says the Austrian Observer of the 10th, the official Vienna journal. Its account is as follows:—

"Advices from Constantinople of the 29th ult, received by express, states that Reschid Pacha has been dismissed from his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and replaced by Rifaat Bey, formerly Ambassador from the Porte to the Court of Vienna, who has been also made a Pacha. The minister of Commerce, Fethi Achmet, Pacha, has been replaced by the Capitan Pacha, said Pacha, who is brother in law to the Sultan, and Tahir Pacha has been appointed Capitan Pacha in his stead."

The "recommendation" of the conference of London to the Porte to "modify the hatti scheriff," may have been wise; but it has had the untoward result of upsetting in Constantinople that Minister and that party most attached to the liberal ideas of the West.

TURKEY. News from Constantinople, brought to Marseilles on the 11th inst. by the French Levant steamer 'Mentor' comes down to the 28th ult. Several extraordinary councils had been lately held at the Porte, or in the residences of some of the Ministers, in order to deliberate on the reply which was to be returned to Mehemet Ali. Persons generally well informed affirm that the affair was on the point of being definitely adjusted in a satisfactory manner and that the Divan had adopted a decision which to avoid all further difficulties, had been referred to the approbation of the London Conference.

FRANCE. The Paris papers contain no very momentous news. M. Guizot had announced in the Chamber of Deputies, that negotiations pending between Great Britain and France promised a satisfactory conclusion of the difference between the two countries; but he would not give further explanation, which was demanded.

SPAIN. The Regency was still the all-engrossing topic of discussion and speculation in the capital; but the question had as yet made no advance towards a solution.

GERMANY. *Berlin.* The Council of State is engaged on the new penal code, which is to be completed by the end of the year. At present the new enactments for the prevention of duelling are under discussion. The penalties are much less severe than hitherto, duelling being treated as murder, and threatened with the same penalties but the punishment was never inflicted. The law too made an improper difference between noblemen and citizens.

PERSIA. The latest intelligence from Persia dated Teheran, Feb. 14th, conveys the important information, "that the differences existing between Persia and Great Britain had been satisfactorily arranged, the Schah of Persia having declared himself ready to cede the fortress of Gurrain taken by his troops in the last war.' It was consequently expected that the British embassy would return to Teheran forthwith.

Police Court.

The Farm School. Three indictments against James W. Locke, Superintendent,—1st, for an assault on Caleb M. M'Clennan, a child of tender years, and a pupil of the Farm School, with a cruel instrument, named a cowhide, inflicting many grievous wounds and blows, and lacerating the body and limbs of the said Caleb thereby.

2d. For a similar assault on Eleazer B. Wetherell, in manner and form as before described.

3d. The same on John Peterson, &c.

George R. Gove, Farmer of the Institution, was also indicted for a similar assault on George R. Gallilee. In all four indictments.

We are authorized to state, by a member, that there was no evidence before the Grand Jury that Locke had any agency in producing the injuries which the feet of some of the boys exhibited—such as freezing or chilblains. Nor was there any evidence that the punishment of throwing water on the boys had been inflicted in the *winter season*. Therefore their presentments were confined to the wicked and unmerciful use of the cowhide. [Post.

The Shooting Case. In the case of Julia Crowley, accidentally wounded by the lad M'Donald, Dr. J. F. Tuckerman, the attending physician, yesterday expressed the opinion that her symptoms are clearly favorable to her recovery, and the danger of a fatal termination not seemingly probable. The lad's bail was reduced from $1000 to $500, and the matter was then referred to the Grand Jury for examination today, after the case of Locke shall be disposed of by them.

ROBBERIES.

Another attempt at Robbery.

On Sunday evening about half past 8 o'clock, another attempt was made to rob the fur and hat store of Henry Bailey & Co., No. 14 Court street. One of the young men engaged in the store, was in at the time and reading, when he heard the key of the front door, which had been left in for the purpose of preventing the insertion of a false key, fall on the floor.

He immediately secreted himself behind the counter, and awaited the entrance of the robber. A tall man came slyly in, and immediately went to the back side door which led to the back way, and unbolted it; and then commenced taking goods out of the cases and doing them up in a bundle.

He brought in a large pistol, which he laid on the counter. The young man in the store also had a pistol. The young man watched his movements for a few moments, and was about rising to fire upon him, when the robber caught his eye, and immediately discharged his pistol at him, but the ball did not take effect.

He started for the back door, and as he was going through, the young man discharged his pistol at him, and it is thought wounded him.—He then went to the watch house and got officers Stoddard and Stratton, who happened to be there, and search was made in every part of the premises, but the villian could not be found. He probably escaped into Wilson's lane or Washington street. He left his hat and bundle behind. The hat, it is said, is one of Bailey's make. [Times.

More Burglars.

An individual, on Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, was seen to enter an alley which leads into the house of Mr. Gurdon Steele cashier of the North Bank, No. 32 Leverett St. The lateness of the hour, and the manner of the individual, aroused the suspicions of Mr. Steele, and he shut the gate at the entrance of the alley to prevent the egress of the man, and then sent for assistance to arrest him. A man who was seen standing in the street a short distance from Mr. Steele's house was applied to and consented to assist. As he left the spot where he was standing, to go to Mr. Steele's, he whistled, and two other men came up.—When they arrived at the gate, however, instead of assisting Mr. Steele to secure the man inside, they forced him to open it and set the individual at liberty, and then all four departed as quickly as they could. These circumstances leave no doubt that the man who entered the alley did it for the purpose of robbing the house, and that the others were accomplices.

HEAVY ROBBERY. The steamboat "Maid of Kentucky" was robbed at New Orleans, on the 21st ult. A pocket book, containing money to the amount of about $6000, and papers to the value of perhaps $5000 more, and a splendid gold watch, were taken from Mr. Thomas B. Hawkins, but fortunately were recovered by the Captain of the boat, who found them upon the persons of Bill Nesbit and Dick Smith.—These worthies were committed for the robbery.

More Burglary. The ticket office at the Eastern Railroad Depot was entered on Thursday night, and the safe forced open. The robbers found several packages of papers in it, which they opened, but there being no money there, they decamped without taking anything of consequence.

The Transcript of Wednesday evening says:—"Mr Hatch informs us that the West India goods store of Col. Stone in Norton, was entered last night, by means of false keys, and from 12 to 15 dollars in money was stolen. A young man named Briggs, about 18 years of age, was suspected of having perpetrated the theft."

[From the Times.]

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in your police report of Tuesday morning, that a fellow for an attempt to murder a man in his own store in the day time, was merely fined ten dollars, while one who stole a pair of sheets, was sentenced to the House of Correction for three months.—Now I wish to ask two questions—first which is the most dangerous to community, a murderer or a thief? Second, which is of the most consequence, a pair of sheets, or a man's life? I hope the Judge of the Police Court, can answer these questions. JUSTICE.

Several of the leading London Journals complain of the French Government for having stopped their private express with the India and China news.

A perfect tornado passed over Philadelphia on Sunday last, blowing down chimneys and roofs of houses, and doing injuries of a small kind in every direction.

The Rangership of Windsor Great Park has been conferred upon Prince Albert.

The Duke of Sussex has entirely recovered from his late illness.

Commodore Napier arrived at Liverpool in the steamer Oriental on the 12th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Murder. A man named Hammond was found murdered on the 14th ult., about one mile from Gordon's Ferry, on Flint River, Georgia. A man named Bartlett W. Murdock, who is said to be a New Yorker, has been arrested as the murderer. They had been travelling together, and had camped out on the previous night. In the morning the body was found with three wounds on the head and the throat cut. When arrested blood was found upon Murdock's clothes, and upon his buggy. On opening his trunk, a hatchet was found, with the eye of it bloody and the blade covered with clay which corresponded with the clay of the grave in which the body was found.

CRIMINAL CODE OF ALABAMA. The Alabama Legislature at its late session revised the criminal code of the state. But one crime, that of murder, is punishable with death; but even this the Court can at its option punish with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Death in a duel is held to be murder in the second degree, and made punishable with confinement in the penitentiary for a period of ten years. To give, accept, or carry a challenge, disqualifies for holding office in the state, and is further punishable with confinement in the penitentiary for two years. Forty-two kinds of crimes are punishable with confinement in the penitentiary from periods varying from two to fifty years.

FLORIDA.—A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Washington, under Saturday's date says—"We have reason to hope and believe, on the authority of an officer of high standing in the army, who very recently left Tampa Bay, that the report of the Indians who had come into the post having deserted and returned with hostile intent to their fastnesses, is untrue."

MURDERS. The Ozark Standard, of the 10th states that Major John S. Shanks, of Springfield Mo., on the previous Saturday, shot Elijah W. Davis through the head, and he instantly expired. Mr. Shanks was arrested and committed. Davis was a young man from Smith Co., Tennessee. The same paper states, that in a difficulty which occurred near Warsaw, Mr. Nowel killed Mr. James Tuck.

Accidents. The St Louis Republican of the 22d. ult., says:—"In firing the cannon yesterday morning, at Alton, John Adams had one of his arms shot off and was otherwise badly injured. The firing continued, but another like catastrophe was the consequence. William Sheets was the other victim. His right arm was shot off above the elbow his left hand also shot off."

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE A canoe was recently capsized in the Mississippi, and five persons were drowned, viz.: a young man by the name of Pebert, a boy named J. Gray, a young woman and a boy, names not known, and an infant child. Mrs Litterell, the mother of the child, was picked up by the steamer Victoria, after having floated on a snag five hours.

THE FORGED CERTIFICATE FOR $12,000, received by the Girard Bank at Philadelphia, has been sent to the Commercial Bank in New Orleans, and it is found to have been altered from a certificate for $120, issued by the Bank about the 20th of March to a man who called himself Matthew Draper.

CAPITAL CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND. Between 1837 and 1841, 61 persons were capitally convicted in England, of whom only two were executed; their crimes were—arson, 6; burglary, with violence, 17; robbery, with violence, 18; and cutting and maiming, with intent to murder, 20.

Destructive Fire. The Niagara Courier mentions the destruction by fire of a large and massive stone building at Cold Springs, near that village, belonging to J. D. Shuler, together with a large quantity of wheat, bacon, pork, beef, &c which it contained. Loss, ten or twelve thousand dollars.

FIRE IN LEICESTER. A fire occurred on Tuesday night at the Bottomly Factory Village, in Leicester, which destroyed the dye house, wool house, and pattern dye house, together with about 8000 lbs of wool, and $1000 worth of indigo. The buildings destroyed were valued at $4000.

TRAVELLING GRATIS. A fellow, without money, having a considerable distance to travel, fastened a chain and padlock to his legs and laid down in a field. He was apprehended on suspicion of being a convict, and conveyed gratis to a jail in the town whither he desired to go.

Melancholy Accident. Lieut. Wm. R. Lyne, of the U. S. Navy, while on duty on board of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, lying at Norfolk, during the middle watch on Thursday night, fell from the fore chains overboard and was drowned. His body was dragged for and found.

A FAIR BUSINESS. A country editor, in speaking of a steamboat says, "she had *twelve berths* in her ladies cabin."

"O life of me!" exclaimed an old lady on reading the above, "what a squalling there must have been."

A fleet of vessels well laden, arrived at Buffalo from the West, last Monday. Among others, the ship Superior, Nickerson, master, with 4,100 lbs. flour, and the other items; being the largest cargo ever brought to that port.

Major Donaldson contradicts the report which has been circulated, that General Jackson has lost or is likely to lose, money by him or by any one else, and states that the General's estate is worth $100,000.

Twenty-four indictments have been found against Benj. W. Green, of the Virginia Bank, and two against Dabney.

No glasses affect the eyes so seriously as *glasses of Brandy*, was a remark often made by the elder Digby.

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MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles Boardman to Miss Harriet S. Spalding; Mr. William R. Davis to Miss Elizabeth Annis, both of Weymouth; May 2, Mr. John Kearns to Miss Eleanor Sprague; Mr. John S. Waters to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William C. Bazin, Esq.

In Braintree, April 28, Mr. Elisha Morse to Miss Rachel T., daughter of Samuel French, Esq.

In Providence, May 3, Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, of Southbridge, Mass., to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Waterman, of P.

In Medway, April 27, Mr. Anson Blake, merchant, of New York, to Miss Louisa, daughter of William Fuller, Esq., of M.

In New England Village, April 25, by Rev. J. H. Rickett, Mr. George W. Hastings, of Millbury, to Miss Laurinda, daughter of Dea. Sheppardson, of Grafton.

In West Boylston, by Rev. Mr. Cross, Mr. S. B. Hubbard of Holden, to Miss Sarah M., only daughter of Thomas Holmes, Esq.

In Bolton, April 22, by Rev. I. Allen, Mr. J. E. Sawyer to Miss Susan Nourse.

DEATHS.

In Methuen, Mr. J. How, 88, a patriot of the revolution.

In Yarmouth, April 30, Capt. Samuel Taylor, revolutionary pensioner, 85½.

In Harwich, May 2, Rev. Nathan Underwood, revolutionary patriot, 88.

In Georgetown, Mr. Samuel Plummer, 86.

In Newbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodman, 83.

In Newburyport, Mr. N. Brickett, 80; Mrs. Gibson, 82.

In Lynn, April 30, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Aaron Breed, Esq., 63.

In Woburn, April 19, Mrs. Mary B, wife of Z. Wyman, 64.

In Waltham, April 25, Mrs. Emeline, wife of Daniels, 35.

In Keene, N. H., April 26, Mr. Benjamin [illegible] 97; and on the 28th, his wife, 91,—having lived together sixty-nine years. The descendants are [illegible] dren, 92 grand children, and 32 great-grand-children.

In Millbury, April 26, Lieut. Jonathan Trask, [illegible]

In Rutland, April 4, Mrs. Clarissa, widow of the late Lemuel Coolidge, 54.

In Princeton, April 10, Darius, son of Z. Redding of Sterling, 33.

In Franklin, April 19, of dropsical consumption, Mary Ann Taft, eldest daughter of N. Thayer, [illegible]

In Canandaigua, N. Y., Mr. Ebenezer M[illegible] Sturbridge, Mass., 52.

In Canton, N. Y., April 8, Mr. Samuel L[illegible] formerly of Gill, Mass., 100 yrs and 5 mos.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the [week] ending May 1—31. Males, 18. Females, 13.

Causes: drowned, 1, small pox, 5, bowel complaint, 1, old age, 1, murdered, 1, lung fever, 1, teething, hooping cough, 3, debility, 1, canker, 1, measles, sudden, 1, pleurisy, 1, dropsy in the head, 1, [illegible] senterica, 1, typhus fever, 1. stoppage in the bowels, bronchitis, 1, dropsy, 1, scrofula, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Boston, May [illegible]

Ashes. The market for this article still [illegible] in a very inactive state. The arrivals have been [illegible] and but limited sales. Pearls 5¾c, and Pots, [illegible] per lb.

Coals. But little doing in this article; [illegible] tions are chiefly confined to the usual demand [illegible] retail trade.

Coffee. The transactions of the past week embrace a parcel of 1500 bags St. Domingo for ship[ment] at supposed 9c. To the trade, 200 bags do C[illegible] a 9¼c: a few hundred bags Rio and Porto Cabello, former 9½ a 11c, and the latter 10 a 11c per lb; [by] auction, a small parcel Rio 9¼c, 4 mos; and 100 [bags] St. Domingo, 8½ a 9c, cash.

Fish. The weather for the greater part [of the] week has been unfavorable for packing, and the [transac]tions have in consequence been limited. We c[ontinue] former quotations, and have to notice sales of 1000 qtls Bank Cod, at former reported pri[ces]. Nothing of consequence doing in Mackerel—last [sales] $13½ for No. 1, and No. 2, $12½.

Hides. The transactions since our former [report] embrace 3800 Buenos Ayres, 14c, 6 mos; 500 [illegible] Haytien, 12½c, do; 1000 Pernambuco, dry salted, St. Domingo, 13c per lb, 6 mos cr.

Hops. This article continues depressed, a[nd] little disposition is manifested to buy since the [grow]ers commenced bringing in unexpected parcels, e[xcept]ed at very low prices.

Molasses. The transactions of the past [week] have not been very large, embracing a few [illegible] hhds Havana sweet at 20½c, and 500 do do, 21[illegible] gal; sales of Trinidad, 24½c, and do in bbls, 2[illegible] gal, 6 mos cr. By auction, 10 hhds 28 bbls Cuba [illegible] a 21½c; 30 hhds Cuba, ordinary, 18½c per gal, [illegible] cr.

Provisions. There has been a moderate [illegible] doing since our former report to supply the usual [de]mand of the season.

Sugar. At the close of last week there was [illegible] of 500 boxes Cuba brown, at 7¼c per lb. A [illegible] mand has prevailed the past week, and there is [illegible] firmness in the market, particularly for prime qu[alities]. Sales of Cuba brown at 7½, and 2 to 300 boxes [illegible] 7¾ a 8c per lb.

Salt. The only transactions of the week [have been] by auction, comprising 250 bags Liverpool stoved, 1 42½ per bag, cash; 800 do do, in bleached bags, [fac]tory filled, ten to the ton, per ship Susan Drew, [illegible] per bag, cash.

Tea. The market is in an unsettled state, a[nd pri]ces nominal.

Wool. There has been more demand within [a few] days for both fleece and pulled, at about our quotations. There is but a moderate supply in [market,] but manufacturers buy reluctantly. Sales of 6[illegible] Cordova and South American picked have been [made] at from 13 a 16c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, May 8. FLOUR. A good dema[nd has] prevailed throughout the past week, and prices [have] been well maintained. Sales embrace 3 to [illegible] Ohio, via Pennsylvania Canal, to arrive, at $4.7[illegible] and 60 days credit; and since, by dealers, at 4[illegible] bbl; 700 bbls Georgetown, 4 81 a 4 87, cash and time; 500 bbls Howard St., $5, 6 mos, for [illegible] tion; 300 do Fredericksburg, 4 87, 4 mos; [illegible] Millsville, Baltimore fancy brand, $5 12½, 6[illegible] 200 do Baltimore Howard St, mixed brands, [illegible] days; and 200 do do, same price, 4 mos credit. [illegible] esce, 1500 to 2000 bbls taken in small lots, by [illegible] in expectation of further arrivals, the market [is] nearly bare of this description; common brands [illegible] fancy do, 5 31 per bbl.

GRAIN. The arrivals of the past week [com]prise about 40,000 bushels, of which a considerable [portion] still remains afloat. Sales have been limited, [illegible] ing a cargo of white at 54c, subject to [illegible] small parcels yellow flat 57 a 58c; Delaware Oats [illegible] per bushel. The market closes heavily.

New York, May 5. FLOUR. A sale [of] 800 bbls Georgetown and Howard St., 4 75 a [illegible] 300 Philadelphia all cash; Rye Flour 2 75 a 2[illegible]

GRAIN. A sale of 4000 bushels of prime Wheat at 97½c; northern Rye is scarce; [illegible] Oats; 1500 bushels sold at 30c; a sale of 215[illegible] North Carolina white for distilling at 54c [illegible] bushels Southern at 54c; 2000 do at 53c, both [illegible] and cash.

Philadelphia, May 3. FLOUR. H[oward St.] is selling in small lots at 4 50; City Mills is [illegible] the same.

GRAIN. Wheat, Pennsylvania Red, 1000 [bushels] were sold at 95 a 96c; Maryland, 85 a 90c; M[illegible] white Corn, 45 a 47c; yellow, 50 a 51c; sales [illegible] in straw color, 46c; white 47c; Penn. Rye, 5[illegible] ryland, 53c; Oats, Maryland, 37 a 38; Virginia 33c.

Baltimore, May 3. FLOUR. The mar[ket for] Flour continues very languid. The wagon p[rice] 4 37½; City Mills, 4 62½; a sale of 300 barrels [Sus]quehanna at 4 50; a sale of 1800 barrels was [made at] 4 37½.

GRAIN. Wheat, good to prime Maryland [illegible] a 90c; yellow Corn, 50c; white, 47c; Rye, [illegible] Maryland Oats, 35c; Virginia, 30 a 33c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, May 3. At market [illegible] Beef Cattle, 10 yoke Working Oxen, 12 C[ows and] Calves, 140 Sheep, and 830 Swine. About [illegible] Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle. We reduce our quot[ations to] conform to sales. We quote first quality $7[illegible] second quality, $6 50 a 6 75; third quality, [illegible] 6 25. One or two yoke extra sold for about $[illegible]

Working Oxen—Sales at $70 and 85.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 28, and $3[illegible]

Sheep—Prices not obtained.

Swine—A small advance was effected. Lo[ts to pedd]le at 4¾ and 5c for Sows and 5¾ and 6 for B[arrows;] large selected Barrows at 5¾ and 6c. At retail 5½ to 7c.

New York, May 3. Beef Cattle—[illegible] were offered, and 675 were sold at $6 a 8 50, a[nd] 7 75 per 100 lbs; Cows and Calves; 60 head [of]fered, and 50 disposed of at $25 a $38 [illegible] Sheep and Lambs were disposed of at $1 50 [illegible] each, according to quality.

Hay—Sales loose by the load, at 87½ a $1 p[er 100] lbs.

Baltimore, May 3. Beef Cattle—150 [head] offered and taken at $7 to $8 per 100 lbs for [illegible] prime quality; Live Hogs dull at $5 a 5 25 per [illegible]

[F]ANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

per bushel	45	a	50
per half peck	..	a	10
ns, per half peck	..	a	10
per bushel	..	a	75
half peck	6	a	8
per bushel	..	a	50
er bushel	50	a	60
yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " bushel	50	a	62½
half peck	50	a	75
s, each	4	a	6
lish, per lb	8	a	10
per head	4	a	6
, per bunch	10	a	12½

Fruit.

per bushel	1 00	a	1 25
extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
ries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
, per doz	17	a	20
" "	25	a	50
pples, per lb	4	a	5
, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

lump, per lb	18	a	20
firkin	18	a	20
new milk, per lb	7	a	9
four meal	4	a	6
per dozen	..	a	12½
resh, per lb	8	a	15
corned	6	a	10
moked	..	a	12½
llow, per lb	9	a	10
whole hogs	5½	a	6½
asting, per lb	9	a	10
fresh	8	a	10
salted	7½	a	9
Boston, per lb	9	a	12½
Western, do do	8½	a	10
best, per lb	8½	a	10
Western, per keg	8½	a	9
, per lb	8	a	10
feet, per lb	..	a	8
	4	a	8
Calves	4	a	6
ns, per lb	12	a	16
s, per lb	10	a	15
, per dozen	..	a	..
, per lb	6	a	12½
per lb	..	a	..

LEATHER MARKET.

, best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
country, per lb	27	a	29
ore, city tannage	29	a	30
dry hide	23	a	25
York, red, light	22	a	24
" middling	20	a	22
" overweight	18	a	20
" slaughter	21	a	22
dry hide	21	a	22
hter Upper in the rough	..	a	24

SEED MARKET.

rd Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" white, per bag	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Canary Seed, " "	3 00	a	4 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	13
Southern, " "	7	a	8
Foreign, " "	..	a	..
White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
Lucerne, or French	25	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	3 75
Red Top, bushel, northern	..	a	1 50
Southern, bush	..	a	55
Orchard Grass, "	3 00	a	..
Millet "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat "	..	a	1 00
Black Sea Wheat "	3 00		..
Spring Rye "	..	a	1 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

ite Ash, per 2000 lbs	..	a	8 50
castle, do	10 00	a	11 00
el, do	10 00	a	11 00
ney, do	..	a	9 00
ch Orchard, do do	..	a	9 00
ch Mountain, do do	..	a	9 00
e, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
rcoal, per basket	32	a	37
tern Wood, dry, per cord	..	a	6 50
mary do do, do do	..	a	5 00
ntry do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	..	a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	11
Rio Grande	..	a	14
St. Salvador	..	a	..
anham	..	a	11
ifornia	..	a	..
st-Indian	11	a	12
ican	13	a	15
n, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
cutta, cow, green salted	87	a	1 35
" " light	..	a	..
" dry	75	a	1 00

LIME MARKET.

omaston, per cask	75	a	80
olen	65	a	70
ang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 00	a	1 10
2d quality	85	a	90
common	70	a	75

HAY MARKET.

stern Screwed, per ton	..	a	18 00
d Country, per hundred	1 05	a	1 12
raw	55	a	65

WOOL MARKET.

merican, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " ½ "	36	a	40
" " ¾ "	44	a	46
ulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HOP MARKET.

t sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	25	a	28
" " "	..	a	..

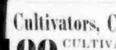
PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 50	a	2 62

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
do do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

Ploughs.



PROUTY & MEARS celebrated **Ploughs** are constantly for sale by the Subscriber at **Bigelow's Old Stand,** in [W]eston.

REPAIRING done at short notice.

☞ PLOUGHS WARRANTED GOOD.

WILLIAM F. GLEASON.

Weston, May 1, 1841. tf

Cultivators, Churns, Sashes, &c.

100 CULTIVATORS, for sale cheap by B. ROCKWOOD, Jr., North Wrentham. Also, an improved style of **Churns.** **Sashes, Doors** and **Blinds** made to order and at [sh]ort notice. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. tf—may1

Seed Barley.

PRIME Seed Barley for sale by the subscriber. LEWIS GOURGAS.

Weston, April 24, 1841. 3w

Liebig's Organic Chemistry,

IN its application to Agriculture, first American edition, with an introduction, notes and appendix, by Dr. J. Webster, Cambridge; price, $1 25. This day published and for sale by HOVEY & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row. 5t—apr24

Farm at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY**, the 12th day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, a **Farm** situated in the pleasant town of Concord, (Mass.,) 18 miles from Boston and 14 miles from Lowell. It contains about 110 acres of good Land, 20 of which are Woodland, and the residue is divided into Tillage, Pasturage, Orcharding, and Mowing, partly Intervale and mostly fenced with stone wall. It has a good supply of never failing water, and good and convenient Buildings on the same, pleasantly situated about 1½ miles west of the Court House and Middlesex Hotel, on the road leading to the Factory Village, and near the West District School House.

The Stock and Tools on the Farm will be sold at the same time and place. For further information inquire of TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, Esq. of Concord, or of the subscribers on the premises.

SALLY & LYDIA HOSMER.

Concord, May 3, 1841. 1w—may8

A. S. Jordan,

SIGN of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store.

Having twice obtained the first premium for his Tortoise Shell Work, at the Fairs both of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York, and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes; Tortoise Shell Hair bands; Horn and Metallic Combs of every description; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Fine Ivory Combs; two hundred different patterns Pocket Books and Wallets; Note and Bank Books. Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy articles; Hair Oils; Balm of Columbia; Fancy Soaps, for Shaving and Toilet; Genuine Farina Cologne; Dr. Churche's Tooth Powder; every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet articles; Brushes, a well selected assortment of every quality and price; Miniature Ivorys and Settings; Gold and Plated Lockets for Miniatures and Hair; Steel Pens, &c.

Combs made to order or repaired. 1mo—may8

For Sale,

Three Young Durham Bulls.

THE above are uncommonly large, of very fine simmetry, may be put to a herd of sixty Cows, and were sired by George III, an imported Bull, to whom were awarded in 1839, at the Worcester Cattle Show, the second State and County premiums, and at the Concord Cattle Show, in 1840, the first of $50.

Their dams are Ladies Blue and Lily, also imported, of the best possible blood.

For further particulars inquire of CHARLES WILLARD, 2d, Still River Village.

Harvard, May 1 8w*—may8

Our Readers

ARE informed they can purchase **Dry Goods** at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St., at the lowest prices. At that establishment may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings. Also, for summer wear, Linen Drillings, Gambroons, Astrachan and other goods. In particular, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, all widths. Constantly on hand Oil Cloths of every width. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

Good Russia Diapers at $1 75 per piece.

☞ Families would do well to look at their assortment before purchasing. may1

Traders, Mechanics, & Housekeepers,

ARE invited to call and examine the newly imported stock of **Hardware Goods** now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms at the South-end Hardware Store. 336 Washington St. POSITIVE BARGAINS will be given for CASH. Persons selecting Housekeeping goods will find it much for their advantage to call before purchasing. Nearly opposite the Lamb tavern. 3mo—may8

One Price Store.

ALL Persons purchasing Goods for Families, will do well to call at the ONE PRICE STORE, No. 28 Washington St. We purchase our goods expressly for FAMILY use, and offer every article as low as it POSSIBLY can be afforded, adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, thus enabling those unacquainted with the value of goods, to purchase on as good terms as the most experienced judges. KIMBALL & PHELPS.

Farming and Garden Tools.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Rakes, Garden Trowels, Pruning Knives, Light Garden Hoes and Rakes, and the like implements in great variety, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at the South-end Hardware Store, 336 Washington St., Boston, nearly opposite Lamb Tavern.

may8—3mo HENRY E. LINCOLN.

Dahlia Poles.

500 DOZEN **Dahlia** and **Bean Poles,**— Also, 2000 feet of **Ladders,** from 16 to 42 feet in length. For sale by MOSES FRENCH, Jr., Broad St., near the bottom of Summer St.

may8—2mo

Country Traders

WILL find a large assortment of Shell and Horn **Combs,** at the manufactory of A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk St., at very low prices.

may8

THE PEOPLES' LITERARY

Institute and Gymnasium,

At Pembroke, N. H.

THE Summer Term of this Institute will commence on Thursday, the 6th of May next, under the superintendence and instruction of I. KINSMAN, A. M., Principal, and Miss H. B. HASELTINE, Principal of the Female Department, and continue twelve weeks.

☞ Tuition, $4 00, payable in advance.

The large and commodious building, lately erected for the accommodation of this Institute will be opened at the commencement of the next term. It is 60 feet by 40, two stories high, and finished with particular reference to the male and female departments. Thorough courses of study have been adopted in the English, Classical and French Departments;—and regular classes will be formed at the commencement of the next term. It is desirable that all who contemplate pursuing either of these courses of study, should be present at the commencement of the term.

All necessary and well qualified assistants will be employed, and the French, German and Spanish languages taught to all who desire it.

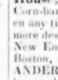
WILLIAM PARKER, President.

A. WHITTEMORE, Jr., Secretary.

Pembroke, N. H. 3w—may1

Valuable Farm for Sale,

upon the Connecticut River.

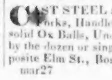


SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the village. Said **Farm** contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The **Buildings** are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a **Mansion House** and **Farm House,** 3 large **Barns,** Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN PETTES.

N. B. The first of July would be a favorable time for a purchaser to view the Farm and crops.

Windsor, Vt., April 12, 1840. 6mo—apr17

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



PROUTY & MEARS' **Centre Draught Ploughs,** as advertised in this paper, are for sale at the manufacturers prices by EDMUND W. CLAPP, Walpole. Also, Stetson's Cast Steel **Hoes,** the best Hoe ever made *with a Shank.*

Walpole, April 17, 1841. tf

Farmers' Implements.

CAST STEEL and Iron Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Handled and common Hoes, Sickles, Cast solid Ox Balls, Underhills' chopping Axes, &c. &c., by the dozen or single, cheap, at 15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

mar27 WILLIAM A. HOLLAND.

Corn and Garden-Seed Planter.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

Directions for using the Planter.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seeds drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

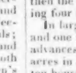
In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation — among whom are Rufus Brewer, Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d.,— Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq.

Boston, March 27, 1841. tf.

Tavern and Farm---For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied for many years, by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, nine miles from the City, consisting of about seventy-five acres of excellent land, well watered, and properly apportioned to tillage, mowing, pasture and orcharding, including about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and commodious, and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. The situation is high and salubrious, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston, for the Agriculturalist, or for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century. The buildings and part of the land would be sold if desired.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, April 3, 1841. tf.

New Goods.

E. H. WARREN has just received a fresh supply of **Fashionable Goods,** which he now offers for sale at unusually low prices, viz: Superfine English and German Broadcloths, various colors; Low priced do; Cassimeres; Double Milled Satinets, Doeskins; Vestings, new styles; Plain and Ribbed Gambroons; Drillings; Napolitans; Allapines; Plain and Figured Mousselain de Laines, all prices; Silk Velvets; Linens; Flannels; Italian Cravats; Neck Stocks; Suspenders; Hosiery and Gloves in great variety; rich medium and low priced French, English and American Prints; Light and Dark Plain and Figured Silks; Lustrings; Sinchaws; Sarsnets; Shawls; Houitor Veils; Rich Garniture and Cap Ribbons; Bonnet Linings; Laces; Silk and Cotton Nettings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Muslins, Lawns; Colored Table Covers; Damask do.; Woollen, Hemp, and List Carpeting; also, Domestic Goods of every description. All of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Boston or Worcester.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Fine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch imensions.

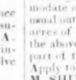
Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of ?most every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct 17— y

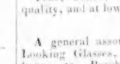
Farm for Sale.



PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 55 acres of **Land,** part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land and Pasture, with a convenient **Dwelling House,** recently put in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good **Barn,** and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice **Mowing Land,** not connected with the above. The Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land will be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 173 Washington St., Boston.

apr10—tf

Ploughs and Grass Seed.



THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Prouty & Co.'s celebrated Premium **Ploughs.** Also, Cultivators, Shovels, Hoes, Partridge's Manure Forks, &c. &c.

Herds Grass, Red Top and Clover **Seed,** together with a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds.

Best Family Groceries.

Teas, Coffee, Molasses, Sugars, &c., of superior quality, and at low prices.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **Furniture,** Feathers, Looking Glasses, Trunks, Paper Hangings, Bandboxes, etc. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1341. tf—apr3

Union Hotel---Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges himself to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

Hats---Spring Style.

173 Washington Street.

THE subscriber manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of **Hats, Caps, Stocks, Gloves, and Umbrellas.** Now in store, the latest style **French Moleskin, Beaver,** 1st and 2d quality; Nutria, Silk, and other kinds **Hats,** at prices from $2.00 to $6.00. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent.

March 20. tf.

Cultivator's Almanac, for 1841.

THE **Cultivator's Almanac** and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office. june 13

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of **Ploughs,** with a view of perfecting this useful implement; and their **Patent Centre Draught Plough** is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the **Highest Premiums** at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, **Premiums** and **Diplomas** have been awarded for the excellence of these **Ploughs.**

☞At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the **Best Plough,** requiring the **Least Draught,** and doing the work in the **Most Perfect Manner.**

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the **Strength** of the Plough, **Easiness** of Draught, **Excellence** of work, **and its Cheapness."**

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the abovequalities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27½
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18½
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred, it can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel **only** in the **best way.**

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught, while the Plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught, turned over 27 1-2 inches—**one tenth more than any other Plough.**

This saving of **one tenth of the labor,** to say nothing of the **superior work,** would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the centre draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, **gratis.**

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is **turning the furrow over flat,** in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the centre draught Plough, and with superiority of work are combined the valuable qualities of **easy draught, strength,** and **cheapness.**

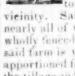
Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving **one tenth** of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy, that will soon swell to a large sum, well worthy attention in the purchase of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

march 13 D. PROUTY & CO.

Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall; about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises. STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer **Stocks,** made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy **Satin Stocks,** made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

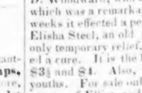
Also, a large assortment of very fine **Dickeys** and **Bosoms;** low priced **Stocks** of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ **Stocks** made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

Cure for Rupture.

A Patented Improved Instrument



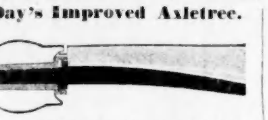
IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of **Rupture** or **Hernia.** In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and examine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effected a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at WM. BROWN'S, druggist, corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, **Trusses** of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50. Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their advantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is furnished to apply the instrument.

feb6—ep6m

Dentistry.

A. BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **34 Tremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and having had extensive experience in all its branches, he hopes to be able to meet the just expectations of those who may need his services. 13w—march6

Day's Improved Axletree.



N. C. DAY'S **Patent Improved** Axletree, for Wheel Vehicles of all descriptions. In offering this improved Axletree to the public, the inventor feels a confident assurance that the great advantage it possesses in saving power, wear and tear, and in other respects, is such, as when known, will not fail to secure its extensive and general use.

The Axletree is so constructed as to constantly carry with it a quantity of grease, and when properly attached to the stock and inserted in the hub, (as represented in the above cut,) will prevent all dirt and water from getting in between the Axletree and box, better than anything of the kind, to my knowledge, ever yet before the public, as will be obvious to any one who examines it.

One of the greatest advantages of this improvement is that of effectually preventing the Axletree from becoming dry and heated, and thereby spoiled, which frequently happens with those of the common form.

The inventor having used the common Axletree almost every day for seven years, and those of his own invention for the last year, can assure the public from his own experience, that the means used by him in his improvement for keeping out the dirt and water from the arm of the Axletree, and reservoir which constantly carries with it a quantity of grease, completely answers the purpose, and that the Axletree is thereby effectually prevented from becoming dry and heated.

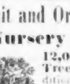
The inventor having been at considerable expense in perfecting and testing this improved Axeltree, has taken out letters patent for the same, and the public are duly cautioned against any infringements thereon, as they will be strictly noticed by legal prosecutions.

I would further give notice that I have appointed Messrs. David Prouty & Co., Nos. 19 and 20 North Market Street, Boston, my sole agents for the sale of my Axeltrees, who have now on hand and are constantly receiving from the factory a general assortment of them, which are made of the best materials and in a superior style and finish which they will sell at reasonable prices. N. C. DAY, Patentee.

Lunenburg, March 27, 1841.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these Fruits will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale: These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ...Aug.	Passe Colmar..Nov. Feb.
Fraunceal d'Ete.Aug.Sep.	Glaux Morceau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Aremberg of the
Bartlett ...Aug. Sept.	French.....Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amanlis.Sept.	Easter Beaurree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon..........Oct.	Chion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches............Oct.	large, for baking only,
Marie Louise..Oct. Nov.	a prodigious bearer.
Duchesse d'Angouleme...Oct. Nov.	Winter.

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal, Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Peonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

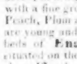
800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, near Boston, March 1. eptje—mar6

A Rare Chance.

Tavern and Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber having been engaged as Inn keeper a number of years, and wishing to retire, now offers for sale the well known stand called the **Cherry Tavern,** to which is attached a **Farm,** containing about 40 acres, in a high state of cultivation. It is well stocked with a fine growth of **Fruit Trees,** viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry, a good proportion of which are young and of the richest variety. Also, some fine beds of **English Strawberries.** Said stand is situated on the main road from Taunton to Boston, about 12 miles from the latter. The **House** is large, commodious, and in good repair, with an **Ice House** well filled, **Bowling Alleys, Stables,** convenient out-buildings, and three wells of excellent water.

Those desirous of such a situation, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. This House is only one half a mile from the Blue Hill, and a very convenient distance from the Ponkapoag Pond, on which the Subscriber has three boats for the accommodation of parties of pleasure.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. JOHN GERALD.

Canton, March 16, 1841. 2mo—mar20

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

For the Growth, Preservation, and Restoration of the Hair.

THIS is an excellent article, and has in numerous instances produced a fine growth of Hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, New York, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Feb. 15th, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of my head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the HAIR HUMBUGS which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it WILL MAKE THE HAIR GROW, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,

Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by SYMONDS & WHEELER, agents for Dr. D. Jayne, No. 231, Washington St., under Marlboro' Hotel, and SOLOMON CARTER, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston. Also by S. Kidder & Co. Charlestown; Henry White, Roxbury; Christopher P. Skelton, corner of Merrimac and John streets, and G. H. Carlton & Co., City Hall, Lowell; J. H. Marshall & Co., Nashua, N. H.; B. W. Williams, Main St. Taunton; T. J. Farnsworth, Haverhill; Jabez Hill, Millbury; and Dorr, Howland & Co., Worcester. 6mo—dec5

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, imports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of **Bolting Cloths,** warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, **Burr Mill Stones.**

dec12 6mo

Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞7 **Merchants' Row, near State Street.**☜

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &C.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the *best quality.* Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes.)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Prouty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Trace Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical directions* for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

☞ Editors who exchange with the *Cultivator,* are requested to give this advertisement eight insertions, and send to the amount of $5 will be sent to their order. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

Window Blinds, &c.

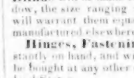
MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep5m—jan16

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, *Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets,** &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange fo Furniture and Feathers. 12mo—oct7

Apple Trees.

THE Subscriber has a choice lot of Apple Trees for sale in his Nursery in Sherburne. These are Baldwins, Greenings, Russetts, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.

Sherbur , March 13, 1841. 8w

Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

Orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to.

mh 21. OTIS BREWER.

Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained **Lamp Oil,** of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!

CONSTANTLY receiving, Ladies, Misses', and Children's **Shoes,** of every variety. Also Gentlemen's thick and thin **Boots** and **Shoes,** from the best manufacturers, which are offered for sale at 10 per cent. less than **City prices.** E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 1, 1841. tf—apr3

The Practical Farmer,

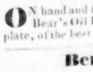
CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year **1839,** neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; forsale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by

J. M. SHERBURNE.

No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this **office,** a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of **various** colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Berkshire Boar.

FOR sale, a full-blood **Berkshire Boar,** 11 months old. Apply to J. A. WILLARD, Cambridgeport.

Cambridgeport, April 6, 1841. 3w*—apr10

POETRY.

The Honest Blacksmith.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat;
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week out, week in, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from the threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard rough hand he wipes
A tear from out his eyes.

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing—
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close;
Something accomplished—something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou has taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of Life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought.

The Town of Hingham.

Hingham lies eleven miles Southeast of Boston,—by land the distance is fourteen—it was first settled in 1633, and was incorporated in 1637. The first settlers were from Hingham and towns adjacent in the County of Norfolk, England. In June, 1635, grants were made to a number of individuals who drew lots for house-lots, and who had grants of other lands for pasturage, &c.

The principal meeting-house was erected in 1680, and is still standing—it is said to be the oldest meeting-house now standing in New England. It was at first thirty-five feet in length, and forty-five in breadth, and the height of the posts twenty feet. The roof is quite a flat one for an ancient building, not rising more than twenty-five or thirty degrees from the beams. It seems by the old records it cost the town four hundred and thirty pounds—two additions have since been made, not materially altering the external appearance of the house. It is yet in a good state of preservation, and its oak timbers bear no marks of decay. Who knows how long timber may be preserved when kept from the weather?

The first meeting-house was a small one and was surrounded by palisades to guard the worshippers from the assaults of the natives, who generally preferred the sabbath for their horrible assaults.—Around the ancient house the dead were buried in the decline of the hill, but no monument points out the spot where the brave defenders of the town were laid—"The meeting-house is gone, the soil upon which it rested is gone," the march of improvement having erased every vestige of the ancient site, and the tombs and graves of the early settlers, after a repose of nearly two hundred years.

The village of Hingham is built at the head of a bay, an arm of the bay of Massachusetts. The whole town-ship is seven miles in length, and five in breadth, and the soil in many parts is rich. Here is a printing office and a bookstore, and a large number of traders in foreign and domestic goods. The village has two academies and a very respectable free school—a bank, with $100,000 capital, a savings bank, and a mutual insurance office.

MANUFACTURES OF HINGHAM.

Here is an iron foundry—considerable ship-building, a steam bucket factory, and various other articles of wooden ware are made, salt, leather, boots, shoes, iron castings, hats, ploughs, cabinet, tin and wooden wares, silk, umbrellas, spars, blocks, cordage, carriages, hammers and hatchets—all amounting in one year, 1837, to twenty-two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. The product of the cod and mackerel fishery the same year was upwards of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Population in 1830, 3,257—in 1837 it was 3,445—and in 1840 it was 3,189.

A commodious steamboat plies regularly between Hingham and Boston, in the summer months, two or three times a day—the hotels are large and furnish good accommodations. Baker's hill presents delightful view of Boston harbor and its groups of islands. An excursion to Hingham will well repay the time and expense to any who may have the leisure to make one. The town is remarkable for its healthiness and for the longevity of its inhabitants. During fifty years eight persons died in one house whose ages averaged eighty-four years.

Hingham has the honor of giving birth to one of the leaders in the revolution.—GEN. BENJAMIN LINCOLN was born here January 23d, 1733—just one hundred years from the first settlement of the town. Washington was born in February, 1732, therefore there was not a year's difference in their ages. General Lincoln followed the plough till he was forty years of age. He was distinguished for judgment and intelligence, was sometime member of Council. In February, 1776, he was appointed a Brigadier General, and soon after a Major General of the Provincial army; and in 1777 a Major General of the Continental establishment. He was second in command of the army which, under Gates, captured Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In 1787 he was appointed to command the troops raised to suppress the rebellion in the state; in 1788 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor; the next year he was a member of the Convention which ratified the United States constitution. He held the post of Collector of Boston and Charlestown from that time to 1809—he died in Hingham in 1810, aged seventy-eight.

The Indians were formerly troublesome visitors at Hingham, and the inhabitants established garrison houses in various parts of the town. In King Philip's war on the 19th April, 1676, John Jacob was slain by the Indians near his father's house. He went out with his musket to shoot the deer that trespassed upon a field of wheat near where the meeting-house at Glad Tiding's Plain is now situated. The Indians laying in ambush shot Jacob near the wheat field, and he was found there dead next day, "and his musket lay tossed to pieces." The Indians then did not plunder their conquered enemies—they have since learned this from the whites.

The Piece of a Hundred Sous.

An interesting French Tale.

A young and handsome pair had just returned from the altar, where their destinies were irrevocably united. They were about to start for the country, and had bidden a temporary farewell to the friends who were present at the ceremony. For a short time, while their equipage was preparing, they found themselves alone.

The newly-wedded husband took one of his bride's hands into his own.

'Allow me, thus to hold your hand, for I dread lest you should quit me. I tremble lest all this should be an illusion. It seems to me that I am the hero of one of those fairy tales which amused my boyhood, and in which in the hour of happiness, some malignant fairy stept over sin to throw the victim into grief and despair!'

'Reassure yourself my dear Frederic,' said the lady. 'I was yesterday the widow of Sir James Melton, and to-day I am Madame de la Tour, your wife. Banish from your mind the idea of the fairy.—This is not a fiction, but a history.'

Frederic de la Tour had indeed some reason to suppose that his fortunes were the work of a fairy's wand; for in the course of one or two short months, by a seemingly inexplicable stroke of fortune he had been raised to happiness and to wealth beyond his desires. A friendless orphan, twenty-five years old, he had been the holder of a clerkship, which brought him a scanty livelihood, when one day, as he passed along the Rou St. Honore, a rich equipage stept suddenly before him, and a young and elegant woman called from it to him. 'Monsieur, Monsieur,' said she. At the same time, on a given signal, the footman leapt down opened the carriage door, and invited Frederick to enter. He did so, though with some hesitation and surprise, and the carriage started off at full speed. 'I have received your note, sir,' said the lady in a low sweet voice; 'and in spite of your refusal, I hope to see you tomorrow at my party.'

'To see me, madame' cried Frederic.

'Yes sir, you——Ah! a thousand pardons continued she, with an air of confusion; 'I see my mistake. Forgive me sir, you are so like a particular friend of mine! What can you think of me; Yet the resemblance is so striking that it would have deceived any one.

Of course, Frederic replied politely to these apologies. Just as they were terminated, the carriage stopt at the door of a splendid mansion, and the young man could do no less than offer his arm to Lady Melton, as the fair stranger announced herself to be. Though English in name, the lady nevertheless, was evidently of French origin. Her extreme beauty charmed M. de la Tour, and he congratulated himself upon the happy accident which gained him such an acquaintance. Lady Melton loaded him with civilities, and he received and accepted an invitation for the party spoken of. Invitations to other parties followed; and to be brief, the young man soon found himself an established visitant at the house of Lady Melton. She a rich and youthful widow, was encircled by admirers. One by one, however, they disappeared, giving way to the poor clerk, who seemed to engross the lady's whole thoughts. Finally, almost by her own asking, they were betrothed. Frederic used to look sometimes at the little glass which hung in his humble lodging and wonder to what circumstance he owed his happy fortune. He was not ill-looking certainly, but he had not the vanity to think his appearance magnificent; and his plain and scanty wardrobe prevented him from giving credit to his tailor. He used to conclude his meditations by the reflection, that assuredly the lovely widow was fulfilling some unavoidable award of destiny. As for his own feelings, the lady was lovely, young, rich, accomplished, and noted for her sensibility and virtue. Could he hesitate?

When the marriage contract was signed, his astonishment was redoubled, for he found himself through the lady's love, the virtual possessor of large property, both in England and France. The presence of friends had certified and sanctioned the union, yet, as has been stated, Frederic felt all should prove an illusion, and he grasped his bride's hands, as if to prevent her from being spirited away from his view.

'My dear Frederic,' said the lady smilingly, 'sit down beside me, and let me say something to you.'

The young husband obeyed, but still did not quit her hand. She began—

'Once on a time'—

Frederic started, and half seriously exclaimed, 'Heavens! it is a fairy tale!'

'Listen to me, foolish boy,' resumed the lady. 'There was once a young girl the daughter of parents well born, and at one time rich, but who had declined sadly in circumstances. Until her fifteenth year the family lived in Lyons, depending entirely for subsistance upon the labor of her father. Some better hopes sprung up, and induced them to come to Paris; but it is difficult to stop in the descent down the path of misfortune, for three years the father struggled against poverty, but at last died in a hospital.

'The mother soon followed; and the young girl was left alone, the occupant of a garret of which the rent was not paid. If there were any fairy connected with this story, this was the moment for her appearance; but none came. The young girl remained alone, without friends or protectors, harassed by debts which she could not pay, and seeking in vain for some species of employment. She found none. Still it was necessary for her to have food. One day passed, on which she tasted nothing. The night that followed was sleepless. Next day was again without food, and the poor girl was forced into the resolution of begging. She covered her head with her mother's veil, the only heritage she had received, and, stooping so as to stimulate age, she went out into the streets. When there, she held out her hand. Alas, that hand was white, and youthful, and delicate! She felt the necessity of covering it up in the folds of the veil, as if it had been leprosied. Thus concealed, the poor girl held out the hand to a young woman who passed—one more happy than herself, and asked, 'A sou, a single sou to get bread!' The petition was unheeded. An old man passed. The mendicant thought that experience of the distresses of life might have softened one like him, but she was in error. Experience had only hardened, not softened his heart.

'The night was cold and rainy, and the hour had come when the night police appeared to keep the streets clear of all mendicants and suspicious characters.—At this period, the shrinking girl took courage once more to hold out her hand to a passer-by. It was a young man—He stopped at the silent appeal, and diving into his pockets, pulled out a piece of money, which he threw to her, apparently afraid to touch a thing so miserable—Just as he did this, one of the police came to the spot, and, placing his hand on the girl's shoulder, exclaimed, "Ah, I have caught you, have I?—you are begging—To the office with you! come along."

'The young man here interposed. He took hold hastily of the mendicant, of her whom he had before seemed afraid to touch, and, addressing himself to the policeman, said reprovingly, "This woman is not a beggar. No, she is—she is one whom I know."

"But sir," said the officer—

"I tell you that she is an acquaintance of mine," repeated the young stranger.—Then turning to the girl, whom he took for an old and feeble woman, he continued, "Come along, my good dame, and permit me to see you safely to the end of the street. Giving his arm to the unfortunate girl he then led her away, saying, "Here is a piece of a hundred sous. It is all I have—take it, poor woman."

'The crown of a hundred sous passed from your hand to mine,' continued the lady; 'and as you walked along, supporting my steps, I then through my veil distinctly saw your face and figure'—

'My figure!' said Frederic, in amazement.

'Yes, my friend, *your* figure,' retained his wife; 'it was to me that you gave alms on that night! It was *my* life—my honor, perhaps—that you then saved!'

'You a mendicant—you so young, so beautiful, and now so rich!' cried Frederic.

'Yes, my dearest husband,' replied the lady. 'I have in my life received alms—once only—and from you; and those alms have decided my fate for life. On the day following that miserable night, an old woman, in whom I had inspired some sentiments of pity, enabled me to enter as a sempstress into a respectable house.—Cheerfulness returned to me with labor. I had the good fortune to become a favorite with the mistress whom I served, and indeed I did my best, by unwearied diligence and care, to merit her favor. She was often visited by people in high life.—One day Sir James Melton, an English gentleman of great property, came to the establishment along with a party of ladies. He noticed me. He returned again. He spoke with my mistress, and learnt that I was of good family—in short, learnt my whole history. The result was, that he sat down by my side one day and asked me plainly if I would marry him.

"Marry you!" cried I, in surprise.

'Sir James Melton was a man of sixty, tall, pale, and feeble-looking. In answer to my exclamation of astonishment, he said, "Yes, I ask if you will be my wife? I am rich, but have no comfort—no happiness. My relatives seem to yearn to see me in the grave. I have ailments which require a degree of kindly care that is not to be bought from servants.—I have heard your story, and believe you to be one who will support prosperity as well as you have done adversity. I made my proposal sincerely, and hope that you will agree to it!"

'At that time, Frederic,' continued the lady 'I loved you. I had seen you but once, but that occasion was too memorable for me ever to forget it, and something always insinuated to me that we were destined to pass through life together. At the bottom of my soul, I believed this—Yet every one around me pressed me to accept the offer made to me, and the thought struck me that I might one day make you wealthy. At length my main objection to Sir James Melton's proposal lay in a disinclination to make myself the instrument of vengeance in Sir James' hands against relatives whom he might dislike without good ground. The objection when stated, only increased his anxiety for my consent, and finally, under the impression that it would be, after all, carrying romance the length of folly to reject the advantageous settlement offered to me, I consented to Sir James' proposal.

'This part of my story, Frederic, is really like a fairy tale. I, a poor orphan, penniless and friendless, became the wife of one of the richest baronets of England. Dressed in silks, and sparkling with jewels, I could now pass in my carriage through the streets, where, a few months before, I had stood in the rain and darkness—a mendicant!"

'Happy Sir James,' cried M. de la Tour, at this part of the story; 'he could prove his love by enriching you!"

'He was happy,' resumed the lady.—'Our marriage, so strangely assorted, proved much more conducive, it is probable, to his comfort, than if he had wedded one with whom all the parade of settlements and pin-money would have been necessary. Never, I believe, did he for an instant repent of our union. I, on my part, conceived myself bound to do my best for the solace of his declining years; and he, on his part, thought it incumbent on him to provide for my future welfare. He died, leaving me a large part of his substance—so much, indeed, as I could prevail upon myself to accept.

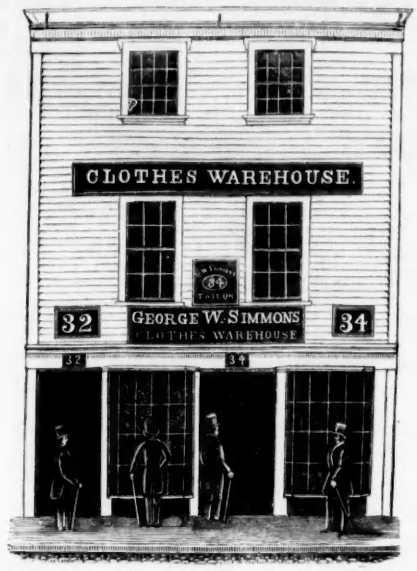
'I was now a widow, and, from the hour in which I became so, I vowed never again to give my hand to man, excepting to him who had succored me in my hour of distress, and whose remembrance had ever been preserved in the recesses of my heart. But how to discover that man? Ah, unconscious ingrate! to make no endeavor to come in the way of one who sought to love, to enrich you. I knew not your name. In vain I looked for you at balls, assemblies, and theatres. You went not there. Ah, how I longed to meet you!" As the lady spoke, she took from her neck a riband, to which was attached a piece of a hundred sous. 'It is the same,—the very same which you gave me,' said she, presenting it to Frederic; by pledging it, I got credit for a little bread from a neighbor, and I earned enough afterwards in time to permit me to recover it. I vowed never to part with it.

"Ah, how happy I was Frederic, when I saw you in the street! The excuse which I made for stopping you was the first that rose to my mind. But what tremors I felt, even afterwards, lest you should have been already married. In that case, you would never have heard aught of this fairy tale, though I would have taken some means or other to serve and enrich you. I would have gone to England, and there passed my days, in regret, perhaps, but still in peace. But happily it was to be otherwise. You were single.'

Frederic de la Tour was now awakened, as it were, to the full certainty of his happiness. What he could not but before look upon as a sort of freak of fancy in a young and wealthy woman, was now proved to be the result of a deep and kindly feeling, most honorable to her who entertained it. The heart of the young husband overflowed with gratitude and affection to the lovely and noble hearted being who had given herself to him. He was too happy to speak. His wife first broke silence.

"See, Frederic," said she gaily, "you see that if I am a fairy, it is you who have given me the wand—the talisman—that has effected all.

A case of some importance has recently been tried in Charleston, S. C. A man employed to assist the engineer of a locomotive on the railroad, had his leg crushed so badly that it was subsequently amputated. It was caused in part by carelessness in the chief engineer and partly by accident. The sufferer sued the company for damages caused by their servant, (the engineer in chief) and judgment was given in his favor on the ground that the company was liable for the acts of its servants, to its servants as well as to the public. An appeal was taken from the decision, and the case was reargued before the Court of Error, and the judges reversed the former decision giving their reasons at large, and thus settling the question there, as we suppose it is considered settled here, viz. that the company is not accountable to its servants for the acts of its servants.



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☞ Strangers visiting the city are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they can find every variety of Ready Made Articles, or can have them made to order. Vestings and Pants, in urgent cases, I can make a Coat, one day. It is supposed by many that a genteel Coat, Pants or Vest, cannot be made in Ann street. I ask nothing to show my goods, or to measure and make up my Garments, and if it does not suit the purchaser and is not 20 per cent less price than he can purchase the same elsewhere, he need not take it.

☞ Particular attention paid to cutting of Garments. LONDON FASHIONS received monthly.

☞ All are invited to call, whether they purchase or not—particularly purchasers buying to sell again.

☞ JOHN FRASER, Cutter. 6m—

Good advice from George Washington

to Bushrod Washington.

NEWBURGH, 15th Jan., 1783.

DEAR BUSHROD:—You will be surprised perhaps, at receiving a letter from me; but if the end is answered for which it is written I shall not think my time misspent. Your father, who seems to entertain a very favorable opinion of your prudence, and I hope you merit it, in one or two of his letters to me speaks of the difficulty he is under to make you remittances. Whether it arises from the scantiness of his funds or the extensiveness of your demands, is matter of conjecture with me. I hope it is not the latter; because common prudence, and every other consideration which ought to have weight in a reflecting mind, are opposed to your requiring more than his convenience and a regard to his other children will enable him to pay; and because he holds up to idea in the letter which would support me in the conclusion. Yet I take a view of the inexperience of youth, the temptations and vices of cities, and the distresses to which our Virginia gentlemen are driven by an accumulation of taxes and the want of a market, I am almost inclined to ascribe it in my part to both.—Therefore, as a friend, give you the following advice. Let the object which carried you to Philadelphia, be always before your eyes. Remember that it is not merely the study of the law, but to become eminent in the profession of it, that is to yield honor and profit. The first was your choice let the second be your ambition. Dissipation is incompatible with both the company in which you will improve most, be least expensive to you, and yet I am not such a stoic as to suppose that you will, or to think it right that you should always be in company with Senators and Philosophers; but of the juvenile kind let me advise you to be choice. It is easy to make acquaintances but very difficult to shake them off however irksome and unpositable they may be found, after we have once committed ourselves to them. The indescretions which, very often they involuntarily lead into, prove equally distressing and disgraceful.

Be courteous to all but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.—True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.

Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always the estimation of the widow's mite but that is not every one who asketh that deserveth charity; all however, are worthy after enquiry, or the deserving may suffer.

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men; any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit, than lace embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The last thing which I shall mention is first in importance, and that is to avoid GAMING. This is a vice which is productive of every possible evil; equally injurious to the morals and health of its votaries. It is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief! It has been the ruin of many worthy families, the loss of many a man's honour, and the cause of suicide. To all those who enter the lists it is equally fascinating. The successful gamester pushes his good fortune till he is overtaken by a reverse. The losing gamester, in hopes of retrieving past misfortune, goes on from bad to worse, till grown desperate he pushes at everything and loses his all. In a word few gain by this abominable practice, while thousands are injured.

Perhaps you will say "my conduct has anticipated the advice" and "not one of the cases applies to me." I shall be heartily glad of it. It will add not a little to my happiness to find those to whom I am so nearly connected pursuing the right walk of life. It will be the sure road to my favor and to these honors and profit of profit which their country can bestow as merit rarely goes unrewarded.

I am, dear Bushrod, your affectionate uncle, GEO. WASHINGTON.

An Office Seeker.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, thus announces himself as a candidate for Congress:—

"My spunk is up—my ambition is up—and I'll go it, *if it costs me fifty dollars*. I've gin up the school—it's too darn rainy here for a school—so now I must tu pedlin,' tu teachin' short hand write or to mendin' clocks, or else I must go to Congress—or *suthin'*—it won't do to be here dum nothin'. I want you to help me. Here's my ticket:

For Congress—from the fust varmint district in Luzyanna, Pardon Jones, the son of Mr. Jones of the Bay State. Mr. Jones' sentiments is liberal and free, founded on the principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, Van Buren and Gineral Harrison. Mr. Jones's opinions about the banks is precisely the same as that them great men all entertained. Mr. Jones will stick up one side or t'other for the tariff—but don't like tu commit himself on that subject till he sees which way the cat is goin' to jump. Mr. Jones will go in for the public lands. He is goin' to be the people's man and he wants to be on the popler side of everything, for that is doomocratic. Mr. Jones will go in for all the Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, and all the forriners, born and raised up in the United States."

THINK OF IT. The Bangor Whig says that almost any person can obtain a few sprigs or bran hes of woodbine or honeysuckle, and set them in the earth near their dwellings, and in a few years will a thousand times repaid for their trouble, while at the same time the eyes of all beholders will be gratified.

If *woodbines* will repay a thousand fold what may we not expect from *Grape vines*, which have quite as much beauty and better fruit?

WITHIN BOUNDS AND WITHOUT BOUNDS. Speaking within bounds, as the prisoner said to the jailor, how many acres have you, sir? Why, if I recover in this suit I shall—like the British Government—have lands without bounds. A. B. C.

NEWSPAPERS. We wish to preserve in all of our Public Libraries, for the benefit of posterity, *a copy of every newspaper in the United States*. We respectfully ask of every editor to send us a specimen of his paper for this purpose, and we will send the Courier in return.

Please give an insertion to the above, for the benefit of editors not on our list as yet.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN.
Saturday Courier Office, Philad.

No matter what may be the pecuniary circumstances of the individual—whether he luxuriate in the wealth of Crœsus, or be clad in the garments of Lazarus; he must have employment if he would be happy.

The population of France, as estimated by *La Presse* amounts to 34,000,000, 200,000 are electors; and, according to the same authority, of those 200,000, one fourth know not how to read or write!

COST OF WAR. There were slain by sea and land, during the last war between England and France, 2,100,000 men. The cost to England was £1,028,000,000—The greater part of which is still unpaid in the National debt!

MR. FOX. It is intimated that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, is about to marry a sister of the Russian Minister's lady—Miss Williams. The bridegroom in this match, should it occur, will be aged about 60, the bride 16!

SLANDEROUS. Why is a woman unlike a looking glass? Because the glass reflects without speaking, but the woman speaks without reflecting.